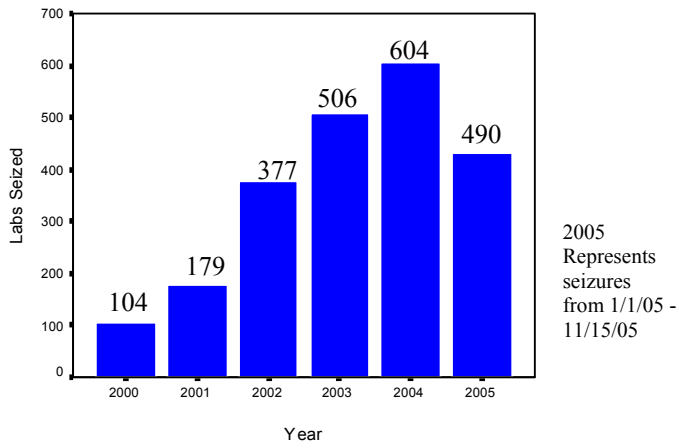


# METH IN KENTUCKY

## METH LABS SEIZED SINCE 2000:



## LOCATION OF METH:

75% Rural  
25% Urban

## ORIGIN OF METH:

Meth was first identified as being a problem in Kentucky in 1999, when 69 meth labs were discovered.

## IMPACT OF LAW LIMITING SALE OF COLD MEDICINE:

On June 20, 2005, Senate Bill 63 went into effect. The bill requires that pharmacies store products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine in tablet, caplet or powder form in a secure location and that customers must be 18 years old, with proper identification and sign a log book to obtain the medication from a pharmacist or pharmacy technician. Since the effective date of this legislation, meth lab seizures have dropped 75%.

## METH WATCH PROGRAM:

Kentucky does not currently participate in a statewide Meth Watch program.

## IMPACT OF METH ON TRAFFIC SAFETY:

Kentucky does not currently monitor traffic records in relation to methamphetamine.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE:

The Kentucky State Police, state and local Drug Task Forces and the Department of Criminal Justice Training all provide law enforcement officers with training and education on methamphetamine.



## CHILDREN IN SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEM DUE TO METH:

Currently there are no accurate numbers on children in the state's social service system due to methamphetamine, but changes in SOP require notification of central office to track these drug endangered children in the near future. The state's assessment system is being revised to track the presence and the effects of methamphetamine on children. The medical passport, carried by children in foster care, documents drug endangered status to guide medical intervention.

## PROTECTING DRUG ENDANGERED CHILDREN:

The Kentucky Alliance for Drug Endangered Children is a statewide cooperative effort that educates, trains and supports the development of local drug endangered child teams and implements the National Medical Protocol, which prescribes care for meth-exposed children at all emergency rooms and health care providers. To date, 30 counties, with regional support from the Kentucky Alliance and the University of Kentucky, have begun to develop local response teams, training and education/awareness.

## REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT:

Kentucky's public service delivery system for treating meth addicts is being trained to use the Matrix model and is already in use in several programs. Treatment is available through that system as well as in community corrections, prisons and drug courts.

## CLEANING UP METH LABS:

Kentucky State Police has developed a protocol in which all law enforcement officers certified in meth lab cleanup can deposit the waste at the 16 post sites. An authorized contamination clean up firm removes the material from the site. This protocol is recognized nationwide and has cut costs significantly.

## BEST PRACTICES:

- ◆ Senate Bill 63/Anti Meth Legislation
- ◆ Examination of an electronic method for monitoring pharmacy log books
- ◆ Lab clean up protocol

For more information about Kentucky's efforts to fight the war against meth visit [www.odcp.ky.gov](http://www.odcp.ky.gov) or call 502-564-9564 or 1-888-414-ODCP (6327)

